

Washington, Oct. 1.—The October term of the Supreme Court of the United States will begin a week from tomorrow, the 9th inst. The court will open on the term with a docket that in itself demonstrates the advantages of the new Court of Appeals. While the docket for the October term in 1892, at the opening of the term, there are only 1,025 cases awaiting the court's attention at this time. If this ratio of business continues, the court will be confronted with nothing but current cases seven years hence. The court now has cases under consideration which were argued last term, decisions upon which may be announced the first of the year.

The new cases docketed for this term include a number of unusual interest and importance. Prominent among these are the appeals by Ah Sing and four other Chinese from the judgment of the United States Court for the Northern District of California, which will bring up for review the Geary Chinese law. Upon the affidavit of a citizen a warrant was issued for the arrest of Ah Sing and his companions at Los Angeles, on the charge of failure to register as required by the Geary law. The warrant was served, and Judge Ross sentenced the Chinese to deportation. He refused to grant an appeal, and the men were taken to San Francisco for deportation. Being taken in another jurisdiction, application was made to Judge Morrow for release of the prisoners on a writ of habeas corpus. He denied the writ, but permitted an appeal, upon which the case comes to the Supreme Court. The attorneys for the Chinese contend that proceedings under the Geary act must be instituted by a collector of internal revenue; that they are not of an ordinary criminal nature which may be instituted by any private citizen (as was done in the case of Ah Sing and associates), and that they are therefore illegally deprived of their liberty.

The Mormon Church case is another of importance. Upon the decision will depend the disposition of the funds arising from the sale of church property under the Edmunds-Tucker act.

Three railroad cases will attract general attention. One of them is the appeal of Lemon, the Lake Shore Railroad engineer, who refused to haul his train because it contained some cars from the Ann Arbor Railroad, upon which a strike was in progress. This was in defiance of an order of the court which decreed a fine and imprisonment for contempt. The other two are similar in nature and present the question of how far the States may go in the matter of assessing railway rates and fixing freight rates. One comes from the Pennsylvania lines and the other from the Pennsylvania lines and the other from the Pennsylvania lines.

Business Notices.

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Nothing has really occurred during the week to improve the prospect of a speedy passage of the Sherman act repeal bill by the Senate, and yet for a day or two rumors were rife in Wall street that the obstacles in the way of repeal had been overcome, and that it was certain to go through within the next fortnight. The only reasonable basis for these rumors that I have been able to discover was the general principle that it is always darkest just before daylight, and that when things are at their worst they are sure to mend. The silver Senators have as yet shown no signs of readiness to cease their opposition to repeal. Vice-President Stevenson, who was said to be prepared to use his authority as President of the Senate to suppress further speechmaking against it, has failed to do so, and a compromise, after President Cleveland's explicit declaration that he will not consent to one, is out of the question. All that remains to the country, therefore, is to make the best of the bad situation in which it finds itself, and to adapt its course as well as it can to circumstances.

The danger most talked of, and that which seems to be most dreaded by our financiers here, is a renewal of the exports of gold, the commencement of which last spring precipitated the summer's crisis. The return flow of the metal, which was caused by the very stringency which the crisis occasioned, ended some weeks ago, and now that money is so plenty that the rates of interest have fallen to a low point, and it is hard to make loans except upon doubtful security or for long periods of time, it is feared that the continued delay in passing the repeal bill may frighten our European friends into drawing gold again from us, and may thus produce another era of stringency, if not of panic.

Those who entertain this view do not sufficiently consider that the exports of gold last spring were not due solely to the purchases of silver under the Sherman act, and that a great many things besides them contributed to the influx upon us. The financial crisis. One of these things was the hoarding of gold by Austria-Hungary preparatory to her intended currency reform; another was the inflated prices in this market of most of our stocks and bonds, which made the sale of them by European holders desirable.

which eventually would bring our currency to a silver basis and reduce our dollar to its bullion value, just as free coinage would do once it were enacted. On the other hand, the present Secretary of the Treasury shows a disposition to restrict silver purchases under the act to as narrow limits as possible. Instead of the 4,500,000 ounces per month which the law authorizes, he bought in July only about 3,000,000 ounces, in August 2,000,000, and last month 2,000,000. The silver men in the House of Representatives have attacked him for his course in this respect, but he has a perfectly good defense, and as I showed last Monday he will have quite as good a one if, when gold begins to command a premium, he ceases his purchases of silver altogether. So far as the Sherman act is concerned, therefore, the failure of repeal need not be feared as likely to cause immediate mischief.

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close of business on Saturday was \$109,458, a decrease as compared with the previous Saturday of \$1,023,403. National bank note circulation outstanding, \$208,010,240, an increase for the week of \$700,048. Balance of deposits to redeem national bank notes, \$20,726,717, an increase for the week of \$38,253.

The imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at the port of New York last week were \$2,345,633, \$8,056,058 the previous week and \$10,814,422 for the corresponding week of last year. The imports of specie were \$523,571, of which \$431,978 was gold, making total imports since Jan. 1, \$50,034,517. Exports of specie were \$174,300, and silver \$105,550, a total of \$279,850, against \$705,525 the previous week. The exports of specie since Jan. 1 have been, gold \$80,833,270, and silver \$24,280,918, a total of \$105,114,170.

clearing House loan certificates to the amount of \$4,925,000 were retired last week, leaving the amount outstanding \$23,075,000, and in Boston \$4,000,000 were cancelled, leaving \$4,400,000 outstanding.

The weekly bank statement shows:

MAINE INTELLIGENCE

RAILROAD AND OTHER NEWS

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PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI

First Mortgage Carbondale Branch Bonds.

The above bonds, amounting to \$245,000, mature Oct. 1, 1893. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of 4 per cent per annum until Oct. 1, 1908, the present security and lien to remain in force, principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in United States gold coin. The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Vermilye & Co. of New York to purchase the bonds at maturity at par and extend the same on their account. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension may notify Messrs. Vermilye & Co. at once of their intention to do so, and may present their bonds at the Manhattan Trust Company, 120 Broadway, on and after Sept. 15, 1892, to have the contract of extension and the new coupon bonds attached. Messrs. Vermilye & Co. reserve the right without notice to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders.

A. H. CALIFF, Treasurer.

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CAPITAL, - - \$2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - \$1,000,000

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EDWIN PACKARD, President.
ADRIAN (HEIN), Jr., Vice-President.
ABRAHAM H. VERMILY, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. VERMILY, 3d Vice-President.
J. NELSON BOLLARD, Asst. Secretary.

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